NEW-YORK ON THE CRISIS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1860. The meeting of the Electoral College, the assembling of the Republican State Committee, and a session of the Canal Board soon to be held, have drawn together at the Capital, during the last three days, an unusual number of leading and influential Republicans from all sections of the State. In these days of free thought and free speech I doubt whether there was ever so much unanimity of sentiment, among independent men, upon a subject which admitted of two sides, as there is among the gentlemen here upon the recent course of The Albany Evening Journal in regard to the duty of the Republican party in the present crisis. A few bankers, menied men, and dabblers in stocks, with here and there a politician who is accustomed to do his thinking by proxy, concur with The Journal. Excepting these

classes, the whole body of those now congregated here speak in undisguised, not to say unmeasured terms of condemnation of the craven articles which have recently appeared in that paper. The question meets one at every turn, "What has caused this sudder in the tone of The Journal?" All sorts of motives are conjectured and assigned for its course. It would be unwise, if not uncharitable, to repeat some of these which fall from the lips of life long adherents of that influential print. Suffice it to say, old friends, who have wintered and summered with it for many a long year, will not give up cherished sentiments merely because some not obvious considerations have induced it to turn its back upon its principles and its party in a trying hour. The rebuke eministered to it by the State Committee in its report of to-day, moderate in tone but explicit in meaning and intent, is readered very significant from the fact, that a majority of its members have been understoo to heretofore sympathize in the general views of The Journal in regard to public men and lines of policy. It we are to judge by the tidings borne to us from every part of the State, by the men now assembled here, is safe to say that the Republican cause in New-York

THE GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA CON-VENTIONS.

never stood upon so firm a basis as at this hour.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860. The Georgia Senate has rejected the bill calling a Convention of Southern States. This is received as an indication of the intention of Georgia to secode sena

The election for Delegates to the South Carolina Convention was a quiet one. A very full vote was polled. The result will not be known till to-morrow. It is generally conceded that Judge Magrath will lead the ticket. W. Porcher Miles, it is also conceded, it

There is a rumor on the streets to-day that the Federal Government is engaging laborers for Fort Moultrie, and drilling them as recruits.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860. Senator Yulee of Florida has written a letter from Washington to the Legislature of that State, announcing that upon learning at any time of the determinaern States, he will promptly and joyonsly return home to support the banner of the State to which he owes

Col. Blackburn, Federal Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, is closing up the business of his office, preparatory to resigning.

The secession feeling in Florida is quite as universal as in South Carolina.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860. According to previous announcement, the Union men of Richmond gave the Bell and Everett Electors a grand dinner at the Exchange Hotel and Ballard House last night. Many speeches were made, expressing conservative Union sentiments, and opposing secession from existing causes, but declaring, that should aggree sions or overt nots be committed, then they would shoulder their tomahawks, hatchets, and muskets, in defense of their rights. It was one of the grandest jollifications that has taken place on any similar occasion. The jubilee lasted till 4 o'clock this morning.

SECRETARY FLOYD ON THE CRISIS. In response to a request of Nathau Tyler, Secretary Floyd has written a letter to The Enquirer, giving his views at length on the present state of the affairs of the Union. The Enquirer has the following in regard

to the letter:

Mr. Floyd's letter derives additional interest from
the fact that he is a member of the Cabinet, from whose
head has just emanated the most remarkable and mischievous Message ever sent by a President to Congress.
Speaking of Slavery agitation, he says: "The agitation
of the Shavery question, which has been so long and
wantonly persisted in by Northern men, has produced
the sectional alienation which is about to find its the sectional allenation which is about to find it natural result in the destruction of a Confederacy that was voluntary in its origin, and can only be perpetu ated by the voluntary assent of its members." Again, speaking of the rights of States to secode, he says: The States of the Couth have the right to secode, not only States of the Couth have the right to secode, not only from the very nature of a Federal compact, but by an express reservation on the part of some of them at the time of entering into the Confederacy. Of the present danger, he says, the great danger of the present classiconsists in the ract, that in our country all political action is by a popular movement, and all popular movement, during the periods of angry excitement, are, from the nature of Crings, alira and extreme. The difficulty of accommodating the differences of the two sections while the present animosities continue, is therefore almost insurar untable. The election of Mr. Liucoin is the result of the both and violent popular feeding of the North against the South. On disunion, he says: For one I am not for recession, as long as any feeling of the North again at the South. On disunion, he says: For one I am not for secession, as long as any nonorable effort can be made to proserve the Union on a Constitutional basis, guara attening equality, justice, and protection, to the negat property of the South. In regard to both sections, he may see I believe however, hat the great material interests of the country demand a reconciliation of the sections, and the preservation of the Union, and I rely much upon the slow, but certain, the silent, but potential, influence of this great agency to bring about a settlement of our present troubles. The main study of all should be to prevent any collision between the vections, and be to prevent any collision between the sections and most especially the shedding of the first dro, of blood. If we can but succeed in averting those calam, the, the great, practical business interests of the country may ce, sooner or later, bring about a reconstruction perchance, cooper or later, bring about a reconstruction of the Union, and a restoration of harmony between the sections. If this shall be done, who can doubt that a returning sense of confidence will be felt by the injured and exasperated South, and that peace and the Union will be restored. Mr. Floyd says, in regard to

we are now ready to destroy, the Union. To sacrifice the interests of a class, or even to starve to death a few hundred thousand of her subjects in the laudable task, would constitute a very small obstacle to her policy. It is a fatal error to suppose that the interests of England would prompt her to foster the planting interests of the South. From the Prince Consort who sat silently by and witnessed the deliberate insult of an American Minister by a British peer before the congregated intelligence of all Christendom, simply because Slavery existed in the United States down to the wretched Cockney himself, forty times the slave to suffering and circumstances beyond what any negro is to law, there is not an Englishman, who does not in his heart abhor Slavery if he does not also abhor the country where it exists. England will have margin enough to supply her wants for cotton.

her wants for cotton.

Mr. Floyd deprecates the present state of affairs and

UNION MEETING CALLED FOR PHILADEL-PHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860. The City Councils to-day adopted resolutions, request ing the Mayor to call a public meeting of citizens irrespective of party, to express adhesion to the Union, and appointing a Committee of six from each branch to carry out the resolution. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Hereas, there is serious peril of a dissolution of the Union, under whose protection we have grown a great and prosperous nation, it is fitting in the citizens of Philadelphia, a city in which the great principles of the Union, and devotion to its perpetuation, and to strengthening those bands which unite us, whether North South, East or West, as one great united people; it is, therefore.

North South, East or West, as one great united people; it is, therefore. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, that the Mayor of the city be hereby requested by his proclamation to invite his fellow-citizens who love the Union to assemble at the Old State-House, at 12 o'clock at noon of a day to be appointed for the purpose, there to express their attachment to the Constitution of the United States and their love for the Union; that a Joint Special Committee, consisting of six members from each Chamber of the Connectis, to which shall be added a President, be appointed to cooperate with the Mayor in such arangements as are proper in their judgment by way of preparation for such a meeting. It was adopted unanimously by the Select branch,

and the vote in the Common Council was 53 to 16.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was beld at their rooms, corner of William and Cedar streets, yesterday afternoon, Pelatian Perit presiding. The attendance of members was small. After reading and approving the minutes of the last meeting, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: Edward K. Alburtis, Charles H. Benedict, Edmund W. Corlies, Henry L. Slote.

Mr. Henry W. T. Mali was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration, in place of Mathew Maury, whose term had expired.

The President announced the reception of the report of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Glasgow on the 26th, 27th, and 27th of October, on the subject of an international gen-The regular monthly meeting of this body was held

Social Science, held at Glasgow on the 20th, 27th, and 25th of October, on the subject of an international general average—the report having been forwarded by the Hon. Wm. Marvin, who represented the Chamber in the meeting. The following is an extract:

The Conference was held upon Tuesday, the 25th, Wednesday, the 26th, and Thursday, the 27th September, under the Presidency of Lord Brougham and Lord Neaves, when the following conclusions were arrived at:

Lord Neaves, when the following conclusions were arrived at:

Rule 1. That, as a general rule, in the case of the stranding of a vessel in the course of her voyage, the loss or damage to slip, cargo or freight, ought not to be the subject of general average, but without prejudice to such a claim in exceptional cases upon clear proof of special facts.

Rule 2. That the domage done to ship, cargo and freight, in extinguishing fire, ought to be allowed in general average.

Rule 3. That the damage done to expo by chaining and breakage, resulting from a lettison of part of the remainder of the cargo, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 4. That the damage done to expo and the loss of it and the freight on it, resulting from discharging it at a port of relugation the way awal in that port with ships not in distress, ought not to be allowed in general average.

Rule 5. That the loss sustained by cotting away the wreck of means accidentally broken ought not to be allowed in general

seats accidentally broken ought not to be allowed in general Nulls. That the expense of warehouse rent at a port of refuge m cargo necessarily discharged there, the expense of reshipping t, and the cutward port charges at that port, ought to be allowed m general average. Rule 7. That the damage done to ship, cargo, and freight by sarrying a press of sail ought not be allowed in general average. Pulls 3. That wages and provisions for the ship's crew ought to be ship reaches a port of relage in distress until the date on which she leaves it.

is ship reaches a port of religion in distress until the case on hich she haves it.

Rule II. That when the amount of expenses is less than the Rule II.** That when the amount of expenses is less than the one of the property finally saved, the contributing values of ip, freight, and expense ought to be their values to the owners of earn respectively at the termination of the advanture.

Rule IO. That when the amount of expenses is greater than the line of the property saved, the proceeds of the property so ved ought to be applied toward these expenses, and the ex-ses of the expenses over the proceeds ought to be appoin-med as if the whole property had finally reached its destina-

The two following resolutions were also passed with-

The two following resolutions were assessed as until discention voice:

1. That the meeting hereby requests the Council of the Asso fation to assist by their counsels such person or persons as may approved to by them, in drawing up a bill with a slew to it using constell into a law by the legislative authorities of the everal nations of the world, which bill shall define, as clearly a may be, the term "general average," and describe more or less fully the cases intended to be included within the definition, are the loss, damage, or expenses the cases intended to be included within the definition, are may be, the term "general average," and describe more or less thigh the cases intended to be herboard within the definition, and which shall also specify the nature of the loss diamage, or excess allowable in general average, and the principle on which he amount of the loss, diamage, or expense shall be accertained; she, furnish a rule or rules for secretaining the contributory causes of the interests concurred, and which shall also contain out, matters as the person or persons drawing up the bill may think it edvisable to insert. That upon such ill being drawn up and printed, copies thereof shall be remarked to the several Chambers of Commerce, Beards of hadeserites, Shipowards Associations, and other commercial coicies in different parts of the world, accompanied by a copy of this reachition, and arequest to them to examine and return he said-copies, with such alterations or amountments as they may think proper to make therein, within its mouths from the lime of the receipt these. That, upon the return of the said are contained in the expension of the said at months, the said will shall be revised by the person or persons drawing up the came, enhightened by the leformation acquired as alcorosid, that, upon the his beaut generated in the manner aforesaid, it be commencial to the the said at months, the said will shall be revised by the person or persons drawing up the commencial of the third beauty and the said at months, the said will be said at months the said will be said to the said at months the said when the said will be said to the said at months the said when the said will be said to the said at months the said when the said will be said to the said when a said consideration to the said at months the said when the said will be said to the said when a said when the said when the said will be said to the said when a said when the said when

remnenced to the same into a law.

That, in the mean time, the meeting resolves to circulate a ely as possible, for general information, the rules embodied he resolutions which have been passed by the meeting, as ewhich, under a uniform system, it might be desirable to

The report was, on motion, referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to have it published.

The special order, being the memorial to Congress reported by the Special Committee on the subject of steam communication between San Francisco and Chins, was then called up. [The memorial has been already printed in our columns.]

Mr. A. A. Low moved its adoption.
Mr. Charles H. Marshall hoped that, in view Mr. Charles H. Marshall hoped that, in view of the limited attendance, it would not be adopted to-day. To adopt the memorial as the general policy, he thought wrong, because the general policy of subsidizing steamers was wrong. He would advocate a measure which went to subsidizing steamers that were competing with British aubsidized vessels, but to adopt a general policy of this nature would be de-

adopt a general policy of this nature would be destrictive of private enterprise.

Mr. Offorke, who was a member of the Special Committee, and who favored this view, was not present, and he thought that it was not necessary that it should be adopted, as he did not think there was any possibility of the memorial being voted upon at this

cesion of Cangress.

Mr. A. A. Low said that the subject had already Mr. A. A. Low said that the subject had already been postponed several times, and it was fair to presume that any persons taking an interest in it would be present at this meeting to assist in discussing it. The session of Congress baving just commenced, he thought that this was the proper time for the adoption of the memorial, and if the gentleman who had preceded him had any reasons to offer against it, be supposed that the Committee was prepared to meet them.

Can P. M. Wermout, thought that the prespects of

Gen. P. M. WETSONE thought that the prospects of Gen. P. M. Wether thought that the prospects of action by Congress upon this subject were excellent, in view of the amount of business they had already performed. He regretted Mr. Opdyke's absence, but he had understood him to say that he was in favor of the direct proposition upon which they were to vote, but to a general system of subsidizing steam vessels he was opposed. The memorial of the Committee did not seek to hay down any general principles, but merely rehearsed certain historical facts, and then recommended one single memory. Gen. Wetmore considered that the present meeting was quite as large as could be expected in view of the time that merchanis now had to spare from their business. He then alnow had to spare from their business. He then alluded to the fact that American merchants were now dependent upon British muils to get their letters from China and the East Indies, notwithstanding the natural reute was across our continent and the Pacific, and by which fact British merchants had advices from two to

a returning sense of confidence will be felt by the injured and exasperated South, and that peace and the
Union will be restored. Mr. Floyd says, in regard to
the Empire City and England, 25 years more of union
and harmony will concentrate the controlling commercial power of the world in the waters of New-York;

chreien, Gen. Wetmore referred to the subject of subridics, and their real significance. They were simply payments for until service, and any Steamship Company could compete for them. It was precious the same as the United States paying for the transporta-tion of the mails by bind by the Padson River Rail-

Mr. A. A. Low followed in some remarks. Mr. A. A. Low followed in some remarks. He stated that, beside from the East Indies and Chias, we were dependent upon England for our mail accommodation with the west coast of South America, and England had so arranged the days of the arrival of her steamers at Panama, that passengers and letters to America had to lie at Panama two weeks. The effect of this was to change the course of orders from America to England. As illustrating the fact that commerce followed the change the course of orders from America to England.
As illustrating the fact that commerce followed the
lines of the mail routes, he said that by the statement
of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, in his lecture on Brazil, it
appeared that, though we were receiving from that
country twenty-three millions of dollars of coffee country twenty-three millions of dollars of coffee and sugar, and they were importing thirteen millions of domestic cottons, yet only a half million of this came from America, the remainder being imported from England—whenever there was a steam mail line to Brazil. This line had tripled the trade of Great Britain there, while the was a steam mail line to Brazil. This line had tripled the trade of Great Britain there, while the trade of America had not increased. In regard to the objection that had been raised that Great Britain had a superiority over America by reason of her iron steamers, Mr. Low stated that Mr. Lindsay, whose recent visit to this country was well known, had examined into the manufacture of iron steamers in this country, and he had been surprised to see how little difference there was in favor of the English shipbuilder. Our iron had a superiority of fifteen percent over English iron, and it was a noticeable fact that while English iron, and it was a noticeable fact that while English iron steamers, after striking in coll lision, had gone down almost immediately (which fact many attributed to the weakness of English iron). American iron vessels, after striking rocks even, had floated. It was due to American manufacturers to state these facts, because orders were coming to this country continually, and if we advertised to the world that the British had a superiority in this respect, those orders would cease. By the steamers which had already been built, a million and a half of dollars had been saved to this country, in the transportation of freight and passengers. It was the subsidies originally granted by Congress which had caused those steamers to be constructed. England, by her subsidies, derived incalculable benefit; and while she maintained them, America discouraged them. But if we were to stand upon an equality with England as a maritime nation, we must initate her. He contended that there was no connection between this idea of subsidies and that of free-trade. He did not ask Government subsidies any longer than England continued them. But while he free-trade. He did not ask Government subsidies any longer than England continued them. But while he contended that as a maritime nation we were equal in every respect to England, we could not coatend against ber owners of steam vessels backed by the British Ex-chequer, and therefore so long as she continued to sub-sidize steamers, if we would maintain an equality we

Mr. Charles H. Marshall said that while he was Mr. Charles H. Marshall said that while he was not opposed to the opening of postal routes under the patronage of Government, he was opposed to banding over to Government the commerce of the country. It had been thoroughly proved that no private enterprise whatever can conjecte successfully with one which is subsidized by Government. If the memorial confined itself simply to recommending the opening of necessary postal routes, or the subsidizing of a line of steamers to run in opposition to the Cumard line, he would be in favor of it; but he could not countenance the general reineinle of Government subsidies. principle of Government subsidies.

Mr. Lowe said that there was but one recommendation in the memorial; the rost was merely a statement

The Hon. F. A. Coskling wished to corroborate the statement of Capt. Marshall, relative to the tendency of public opinion in England upon the subsidizive pol-icy. From his association with commercial men of that country within the last few years, he knew that the sub-lidy of the Cunard line of steamers by the British Government had created a wide-spread jealousy and opposition on the part of that class, and the tendency of public opinion was very generally toward its abandonment. He regarded the comparison made by Gen. Wetmore, between the subsidizing of lines of its abandomient. He regarded the comparison made by Gen. Wetmore, between the subsidizing of lines of steamers by Government and its mail service contracts on land, as usjust, and the argument based upon it as mashistantial and infirm. Take for example the contract with the Collins line of steamers. That contract was at the rate of \$33,000 a trip, for 23 trips per annum, making the enormous sum of \$558,600 per annum. Would anybody call that economy, or say that it was only a just compensation for services rendered? Certainly not. With regard to the contracts of carrying the mails, given by contract to the Hiddeon River, or any other railroad, the services were performed for a just and reasonable compensation, and cheaper than anybody else would agree to perform them.

Capt. Exam Nye, to correct the impression of Mr. Conkling, said that the original contract of the Collins line with the Government was to build five ships of 3,000 tms each, which the Government accepted in lieu of the five ships which they agreed to build. They were intended for ships of war. When it was decided that they were to make twenty-six trips a year, instead of the number first intended, the same rate of compensation per trip was continued. Eventually it was found that the conpensation was not enough, as the ships were costly, and the rate of speed very great, they having shortened the time between this port and Liverpool four days. He thought that it would be

they having shoriened the time between this port and Liverpool four days. He thought that it would be better policy for us, in establishing lines of steamers, to occupy new ground, than to let our great commer-cial rival, England, take possession of it, and then at-

tempt to compete with her.

Gen. Wermone said that the question had nothing to do with carrying out the details of this subsidizing principle. That rested with Congress. The Chamber was merely called upon to say that in its judgment there ought to be a mail line established between this

country and Asia.
Mr. W. T. COLLMAN, in a few remarks, favored the

Mr. W. T. COLEMAN, in a few remarks in conclusion, when a motion of Mr. Lowe to adopt the memorial was carried unanimously.

A communication was received from Mr. George W. Billings, in reference to the mail facilities between this city and Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Part Offices. city and Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee or Post-Offices.

A communication from Dr. Alex. Guan, on the sub-

ject of quarantine, was referred to the Quarantine Committee.

After the nomination of persons for membership, the

EXPLOSION IN THE NAVY-YARD.

Great confusion was created about 5 o'clock lass evening in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard by an explosion which occurred on the Spanish man-of-war Berenguela. This ship is now lying in the Dry-Dock for repairs. having on board 390 men. By some unaccountable means, a couple of gun-cartridges, containing about five pounds of powder each, became ignited, and an explosion followed which caused the greatest consternation among all on board. Some loose sails lying near where the explosion occurred were set on fire, and the rumor that the ship was on fire soon spread throughout the yard. The entire force stationed there hastened to the scene, and soon all the fire-engines belonging to the station were on the ground ready for action. The flames were soon extinguished by those on board, and it was then found that three men had been burned more or less severely by the explosion of the powder. One, a soldier, was slightly burned, as was one of the sailors. The other, who seemed to have been directly over the cartridges, inhaled a portion of the flames, and it is thought will die in conse-

Meantime the cry of fire had spread outside the vard, and the fire-bells of the District sounded the alarm. Soon the firemen came rushing to the scene, to the number of fifteen or twenty companies, startling the quiet and orderly soldiers by their terrific yells and demonstrative actions. There was no need of their services, however, and another alarm being sounded outside, they departed as speedily as they came.

The accident seems to have been solely the result of

the grossest carelessness, for one of the Spanish officers informed our reporter that the two cartridges were stowed away in the sail-room, where no ammunition is allowed, and that no one knew of their being there. Although the accident was, most fortunately, compara ively a slight one, it was a mere piece of good fortune bat it was not of an aggrevated character. The Be renguela is occupying the Dry Dock for a few days through courtesy, while the copper on her bottom can be repaired, and has all her ammunition on board. Had a spark of fire fathen into the magazine, an explosion must have followed which would have destroyed not only the ship and many of the crew, but the new and costly dock in which she lies. The officers of the vessel appeared to feel that they alone were responsible for the eccident, and were not very communicative in reference to it. When it did occur there was manifested a want of discipline among the 390 persons on board which, we trust, is not to be found in the American service.

PERSONAL.

-The Hone. Heavy Wilson of New-York and W. Buehler of Har deburg, Pa., Dr. D. Burr of Westport, and W. P. Coleman of Sacramento, Cal., are at the

Saint Niclaolas Hotel. -Judge Gould of Rochester, Dr. Bradford of St. Louis, Major Waine of St. Louis, J. R. Bayliss of Miss., and Col. W. Newell of Cal., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

-The Hons, Amos Kendall of Washington and G. Bliss of Springfield, Mass., Capt. S. P. Lee of the United States Navy, Major Mordecai of the United States Army, Col. Abbott of N. H., and Albert Richards of Troy, are at the Astor House.

-Col. J. Kerr of Philadelphia, C. A. Mixter of Newport, Chauncey Barnard of N. Y., and C. F. Ilsbey of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. -The Hon. C. R. Ingersoll of New-Haven, J. W.

Seymour of England, and C. M. Ingersoll of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle House. -F. C. Gerard and F. T. John of Caracas, S. A., E.

Gehrekens of Hamburg, and Mr. Dufty and lady of London, Eng., at are the Hotel Diez, late Prescott House.

FIRES.

FIRE IN BAXTER STREET. At 114 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the rear of No. 80 Baxter street, but it was extinguished before much damage was sustained. Loss, \$15.

FIRE IN MAIDEN LANE—GREAT SCARCITY OF WATER—

much damage was sustained. Loss, \$45.

FIRE IN MAIDEN LANE—GREAT SCARCITY OF WATER—
Loss \$12,000.

About 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the four-story building No, 103 Maiden lane, occupied by L. Gail, importer of German drugs and chemicals. When discovered, the flames were already bursting from the upper story, and apprehensions were entertained that a large amount of damage would be done.

In consequence of the breakage of the Croton pipes and the consequent scarcity of water, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in connection with the Superintendent of Police, had made preparations for the emergency. Orders had been given to hold all the steam fire engines in readiness, and as soon as the alarm was sounded a line was formed from the East River, whence an adequate supply of water was obtained for the use of the band engines.

The firemen worked with a will, and by their united efforts succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. The upper floor and roof were burned out, and the stock damaged to the extent of about \$10,000—said to be insured in city companies. The building was damaged to the amount of about \$1,500 or \$2,000.

The stock of the Bay State glass in the adjoining the stock of the Bay State glass in the adjoining the stock of the Bay State glass in the adjoining

The stock of the Bay State glass in the adjoining The stock of the Bay State glass in the adjoining building, No. 101, sustained slight damage by water. In view of the great damage to be apprehended from the scarcity of water in the event of a large fire breaking out in the city, notice was sent to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department that steam would be kept up on all the Union Ferry Company's boats, and that they would be at the service of the city at a moment's warning in case of fire. A boat was kept in reservation during last night.

THE REPORTED WAR IN KANSAS.

From The Atchison Champion, Dec. 1. From The Atchison Champion, Dec. 1.

Later accounts show clearly that there has been no "war of extreme ferocity" carriedon; that Fort Scott has not been taken nor even approached; that Paris has not been taken nor even approached; that Paris has not been sacked or molested; that Missouri has not been invaded and none of her citizens have been molested; that Williams's Court was not broken up nor the records of the Land Office seized; and, in fact, that all of this excitement grew out of the hanging of three men by a vigilance committee of the citizens of Southern Kansas. The Falstaffian Judge, Williams, conscious, probably, of deserving punishment, saw multiplied legions of men in buckram, and fled like a coward to Missouri when no one thought of molesting him, and there, in his fright, sat down to the task of alarming the whole country by sending false dispatches all over it.

alarming the whole country by sending false dispatches all over it.

And now the truth begins to come out. Col. Morin, the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Fort Scott, telegraphs that no demonstrations have been made against that place, and that he thinks that Williams is entirely unjustifiable in breaking up his Court; the company of men seen in Missouri and supposed to be Montgomery and his band, are proven to have been a company of U. S. troops on their way to Fort Smith; no war or revolution exists in Southern Kansas, and thus the whole thing ends in smoke.

We hope that in the future men will think before they conderns, and when such reports as these are sent out respecting Capt. Montgomery, that people will beware how they believe such as parte evidence against a man whose character has heretofore been without spot or blemish, and whose moral worth has always in the past been far greater than those of his malignant accusers.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

CLOSING OF THE CATARACT CITY BANK OF PATERson .- This institution closed its doors on Monday morning, or rather did not open them at the usual hour. It as started as a free bank four or five years ago by Mr. Charles Sanford and others, with a capital of \$50,000. The securities consisted largely of Missouri and other Southern State stocks, which have depreciated considerably of late. It is said that the State Auditor, about two weeks since, directed additional securities to be purchased, or part of the circulation to be withdrawn; but for some reason not given, this order was not complied with. On Saturday, the agent of the bank in Newark refused to redoem its bills any longer. A meeting of business men in Paterson wa subsequently beld, at which resolutions were passed, strongly sympathizing with the bank; but on taking matters fully into account, it was judged best not to open on Monday morning. It is believed that the loss on the bills will be inconsiderable, if anything,

ROBBERY .- The house of Dennis McCarthy, No. 20: Greene street, Jersoy City, was entered by thieves on V day night, and a small writing desk containing \$30 was st

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.-Liberty Engine Company P. REMKN'S ELECTION.—Liberty Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Foreman, Noah D. Taylor; Assistant do., Samuel C. McLaudhin: Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Beech, Record-ing Secretary, John H. McCatcheon; Treasurer, Charles S. Fox Representatives to Fire Department Ft. al. Heary C. Hutton and Cornelius Bush; Steward, George McLaughlin.

ULICESSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—During the present week 25 persons have been arrested in Jersey City for selling liquor without a liceme. Of these, 14 have been tried before Recorder Tilden, and fined \$10 each.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE WRECK OF THE JULIA.

The wrecking schooner Norma, Capt. Hicks, arrived n Thursday evening, and reports that the brig Julia, previously reported ashore on Amagansett, L. I., lies igh and dry on the beach, and that 550 bales of cotton have been landed (dry) on the beach; the balance of cargo, consisting of turpentine, still remains in the ves-The cargo on the beach will be lightered to Sag Harbor, and from thence shipped to Boston. The Julia will be sold on the 7th at auction as she lies on the bench. The Julia was built at Wiscasset in 1854, 200 tuns register, rated A 2, and owned by J. Sleeper and others of Boston.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia hauled from the Navy Yard on Thursday, and anchored off the Battery.

The pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5, came The pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5, came up on Tuceday from a cruise at sen, and reported having experienced a heavy gale on the 1st inst, from W. N. W., with snow. Ran in under Fire Island, in 5½ fathoms, and anchored, being short of fuel; at 9 n.m., sent the yawl ashore for wood, when a heavy surf commenced setting in on the beach, so much so that in hunching the yawl from the beach she was twice capsized, when the men, being nearly beaumbed with the cold, repaired to the Underwriters staticn-house, where they found everything at hand for making a fire, with fuel in abundance. Here they remained during the night and part of the next day, when, the surf having gone down, they succeeded in getting off to their vessel. The three men say they must have perished but for the shelter of the station-house. A VESSEL BURNED-A CREW TAKEN FROM A SINKING

The brig G. T. Ward, Capt. Briggs, at this port from St. Might's, reports that on the 2d inst. (Burneggi bearing west 15 miles), during a heavy blow from W. N. W., she fell in with Br. schooner Alma, of St. Andrews, N. B., Capt. Hayes, from Kingston, Jam., 25 days out, bound to New-York—had lost foremast head, both topmasts, main boom, all sails blown away, and leaking budly; took from berthe Captain and crew, six in all, and brought them to this port.

Capt. Hayes reported that on the 20th ult. George Nason, reaman, of Nova-Scotia, died, and at the time of being taken off, all hands were sick. Had a succession of very heavy gales since leaving Kingston.

On the 2d inst., at night, saw a vessel on fire, which was supposed to be the Alma. The Alma had a cargo of pimento, logwood, rum, &c. She was built at St. Andrew's, N. B.; one hundred tuns burden, about seven years old, and is owned by Wm. Whitlock, of St. Andrew's. She rated A 2.

CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC .-- A new season of a few nights only, under the management of Madame Fabbri and Carl Formes, opens this evening. The favorite opera of "Masaniello" will be produced.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS RICHELLEU. On Wednesday and Thursday nights, Mr. Booth assured the triumph he had won in his earlier performance of this character. It is his best performance that we have yet In this personation, Mr. Booth for the first time es-

capes from direct comparison with his late father; here for the first time is he emancipated from his father's overshadowing fame, and for the first time during his present engagement is he really judged on his own merits. His success is greater than ever; his victory is more decided than before, and his position as the first of our tragedians is established beyond further question. The performance is not weakened by the inequalities which marred certain of his previous persenations; it is carefully elaborated throughout, and is a satisfying and consistent whole. It is a genuine embodiment of character, not merely an assumption of priestly robes, and a mouthing of borrowed language. The words of the part are no more potent in portraying the actor's idea than are every glance of the eye, and movement of the body, and inflection of the voice. There is no instant's forgetfulness; there is no moment when the lusty vigor of the actor gains the mastery over the characterization; the feebleness of the old man, the harassing cough, the tottering step, the wavering, uncertain gestures of old age, are simu lated to the life.

The audience were enthusiastic, frantic. In the curse of the 4th act, and in the great scene of the 5th act, on his delivery of the line-

"Here, at my feet"they rose and cheered, and ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the whole house were wild with demonstrative admiration. Soldom has a young actor had so proud a moment.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher will lecture this evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "Switzerland, the Land of Tell."

James O. Noyes is publishing, at No. 25 Howard street, various popular books at ten cents each. "The Four Georges" and "Memoirs of a Nullifier" have been issued.

ANOTHER FAST YOUTH .- Detective Dusenbury last night arrested Peter Woodworth, who has been for some time past engaged as a clerk in Stewart's store, on charge of robbing his employer of various articles of dry goods. It appears that Woodworth has, for the past seven months been living with a disreputable woman in Bayard street, upon whom he lavished no only his salary, but such monies as he received for his stolen property. A few days ago the girls father asked Woodworth to steal cloth enough to make him a coat, but the request not being complied with, the old man informed Stewart in regard to the matter. A quantity of the stolen property was recovered, and Woodworth with his paramour, were locked up.

CITY CANVASSERS,-The Board of City Canvassers, constituted by the members of the Board of Aldermen, met at 12 o'clock yesterday in the City Hall, Mr Boole in the chair. They immediately began canvass ing the election returns, and continued in that work up to 41 o'clock, with the exception of a half hour before 2 o'clock, which was taken as a recess. The 1st Al-dermanic District was completed.

LIVE IN NEW YORK .- A suit for divorce is about t Live is New York.—A suit for divorce is about to be instituted in the Supreme Court which promises to reveal some of the lights and shadows every day disting in New York life. It appears that a prominent public official connected with the Street Department, died in June, 1857. He left a young and somewhat pretty widow. The widow, though left destitute, a few months after received \$20,000 upon a policy of life insurance made by her late husband. Five months after the death of her husband, the widow gave birth to a posthumous child. Matters proceeded in the ordinary routine of life till the Summer of 1859. Being somewhat addicted to gaiety, the fair widow, during that Summer season took up her abode at Long Branch. In her trips to and fro, the widow became an object of attention to a gallant captain, who commanded a steamboat that plied between this City and Long Branch. The attentions were not dis-City and Long Branch. The atte pleasing, and an intimacy ensued between the parties.

About this time the fair widow was warned to beware of the gallant captain, as he had a liege wife and two children in one of the suburbs of Troy, whom he two children in one of the suburbs of Troy, whom he had abandoned. But "Love" reasons without reason, and the fair widow went heedlessly along upon her new career. The intimacy increased, and ended in the captain taking up his abode with the widow at her own establishment. The widow defied all slander, and set malice and gossip at defiance. Unfortunately, however, the naughty doings of the widow have received confirmation. Much to the surprise of her friends who yet remained true to her, the widow of three years' duration yesterday gave birth to female three years' duration yesterday gave birth to female twins. Of course the matter is open for explanation, and that explanation is likely to be soon established as above set forth.

[Express, Dec. 6.

SYRIAN SUFFERERS .-- The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syriz, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

of the Destitute and Suffering in Syriz, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Second Pres. Ch. Newark, N. J., #41 47; German Baptist Ch. Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, 22 cents; Reformed Dutch Ch., Paterson, N. J., #30 33; First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, N. J., #41; Union Collection, Stamford, Conn., additional, #10; Amherst First Society, Amhorat, Mass., \$50 74; J. Boughton, and others, Concaville, N. Y., #37; Congregational and Methodist Churches, Dudley, #7 18; Salsbury Presbyterian Church, Brownsburch, Penn., #4 72; Union Services, Baldwinsville, New York, #19 19; Presbyterian Church, From Hall, Stational, #37; M. F., Church, Ellmore, Vernouth, #15; English Presbyterian Church, Pennsylvania, #32 40; Ass., Ref. Presbyterian Church, Ellmore, Vernouth, #15; English Presbyterian Church, Manyany Valley, #17 43; Congregational Society, Lenox, Mass., #62 10; Union Services, Milford, N. Y., #11; Union Services, Moore, N. Y., #12; Kast Wilson, Niagura Co., N. Y., #29; German Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, #6; Cash, #6; Presbyterian Church, Skanestells, N. Y., #18; Union Service, North White Creek, #9 75; New Brunswick, #6; Cash, #6; Presbyterian Church, Skanestells, N. Y., #18; Union Service, North White Creek, #9 75; Bounton, N. J., by the Rev. D. E. Megle, #14; Ch. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., #61 55; Mrs. Amos Lawrence, Boton, #100; First Pres. Church, Christianstown, Mass., #5. Total, #54, 311 33.

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 25 Front-st.

AVER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. AVER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARHHA.

No one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable discretize, but the sick have been so outrageously treated by the worthless premardious of Sarsaparilla abroad, that they are discretized by the more than a reliable above the impositions from which they have answered cannot be biasced for the impositions from which they have answered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparilla or market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparilla or anything else. They are mere slope, inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with book, Stillingta, todine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla seit truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine, have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something prefereding to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have need Ayer's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtness of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cure, we refer you to Ayer's Anserican Almanan. tenses it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanach the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who cal

e it.

Arms's Catharite Pilis, for the cure of Continuent, Jan.

Despense, Indignation, Desputery, Foul Stomack, Esystem Athnis Cathamatic Pills, for the cure of Continency, James, Physician, Indigention, Depository, Foul Stomach, Esyalptics, Headucke, Pille, Education, Heavilore, arting from Diordered Stomach, Pain, or Markid lauritim of the Boosel, Platelinery, Low of Appellie, Licer Complaint, Propay, Wormstout, Neurolyie, as a Dimine Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are Supar-conied, so that the most emilitude at that them demandly, and they are the best Aperican in the world for all themposes of a family physic. Price 25 Canta Fan Box: Five Boxes with #1.

Deep the part of the price of the part of the part

Boxes ron #1.

Box not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other prepara-tions which they make more profit on. Demand Arms's, and take no others. The sick want the best sid there is for them, and hey should have it.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. ANRE & Co., Lowell, Mass, and sold by

all Dringists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. Carrocut as and v. Morr of this city, treats successfully Neuvous Desiriery, and other diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes. No. 656 Brondway, cor. Heudes. New York From 10 to 1, and 6 to 3, evening. Consultation on François. C. D. Harnond, M. D. Editor of The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon. No. 42 5th av.

Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Sch-av.
Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the polyic viscors. Ropture, Pites, varicocole, and Fistula, radically cured without the kaffe of ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 eventuge.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE NEWTOWN MURDER. -- Joseph Lambert, the alleged murderer of J. D. Colyer, was brought before Justice Wood, at Jamaica, on Wednesday, for examin-Justice Wood, at Jamaica, on Wednesony, or examination. The witnesses for defense not being present, an adjournment was requested, which was opposed by the District Attorney of Queens County. Counsel for defense then waived examination, taking exceptions to the regularity of the proceedings, when the prisoner was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in February.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE LINE OF RAILROAD CARS. The first of Seely's Patent Corrugated Iron Railroad Cars was put on the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company's rails yesterday afternoon, and duly inaugurated by the presence of a large number of railroad men, engineers, and others, by whom an excursion was taken in the new car as far as Greenwood Depot. The car, as the name indicates, is made entirely of corrugated iron, and, notwithstanding, is said to be twenty-five per cent lighter and cheaper than the wooden cars in ordinary use. The inventor has been fifteen years experimenting upon various materials and patterns for railroad cars. He claims, in addition to the lightness and economy of his car, the advantages of superior strength and durability, and of greater room-

Ordinary wooden cars weigh from 3,700 to 4,700 ounds, while this weighs only 2,700 to 3,200. It is scorted also that, by its use, the fatal agency of spliners, in railroad breakdowns, will be overcome, beause the iron will only bend, at worst. The Company who have adopted this car are very sanguine about it, and believe that it will be universally adopted in time. In the hot season it is also claimed to be cooler, by redson of the inclosed air cells formed by the corrugations, and for the same reason it is warmer in Winter than the common car. After returning a collation was partaken of at Stratton's, in Atlantic street, and speeches were made by Mr. Talmadge, President Broadway Railroad; Mr. Litchfield, President Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, J. McLeod Murphy, Mr. Seely, F. S. Littlejohn, Mr. Osbon, and many others.

HAMILTON-AVENUE FERRY .- The Union Ferry Company having come into possession of the dock property at the foot of Hamilton avenue, are about making arrangements to creet new ferry houses and slips so as to make it equal in point of convenience to the other

The Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children will hold a festival, for the disposal of articles and receiving contributions to aid in the support of their schools, at Montague Hall in Court street, near the City Hall, on Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings. The scholars, numbering some 150, will be present, that those visiting the festival may learn for themselves how much of good the institution is doing. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Brooklyn will generally attend, and will give liberally toward the support of this best of

INSTALLATION OF A UNIVERSALIST PASTOR .- Last evening a large and respectable audience assembled in the meeting-house on Cumberland street, near DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, known as the Fourth Congrega-tionalist Charch, to see and take part in the installa-tion of the Rev. N. M. Gaylord as Pastor of that Society. An anthem was first sung by the choir; the invocation was made by the Rev. C. W. Biddle; Scripture was read by the Rev. B. Peters of Williams-brook, after which a byten was sung by the Congre-Scripture was read by the Rev. B. Peters of Williams-burgh; after which a hymn was sung by the Congre-gation. The Rev. I. J. Sawyer delivered the sermon, and the Rev. A. St. John Chambre the installing prayer. The right hand of fellowship was extended by the Rev. Henry Blanchard, and the Rev. Moses Ballon delivered the charge to the Pastor, making an appropriate, practical speech. The charge to the So-ciety was delivered by the Rev. E. G. Brooks. The benediction was by Mr. Gaylord.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board was held at the County Jail on Wednesday evening. A communication from George G. Reynolds, City Judge elect, was received asking the approval of the Board to an application for an increase of salary by the Legislature. The subject was referred to the Committee on Salaries for report. The Matrom of the Penitentiary also applied for an increase of salary. The petition was referred to the same committee.

Gen. Crooke presented a statement, compiled by the Clerk, of the amount of taxes imposed upon the different Corporations in the County for 1990, by which it appears that the tax upon the reluxation of real estate is.

\$\frac{1}{2} \text{367.789}\$ Percent Estate.

Total. \$9.729.865
These corporations paying the largest amount of axes are as follows:

Brooklyn Gas Light Company \$19.003 B4
Union Ferry Company 13.992 85
William-burgh City Bank 11.428 14
Mechanics' Bank 10.508 80
Atlantic Dack Company 10.977 21 Atiantic Dock Company.
Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
Arismic Bank.
Long Island Bank. Milliam-borgh Gas Light Company.
Brooklyn Bank.
Nassan Eank.
City Bank of Brooklyn.
Central Bank.
Manufacturers' Bank. 7,575 25 5,876 65 5,695 00 5,392 Ne 3,613 59 3,353 43 2,509 28 entral Bank.

'anufacturers' Bank

'armers' and Citizens' Bank.

'itizens' Fire Insurance Company.

ong Island Fire Insurance Company.

henix Insurance Company. heavit Ramane Company.
Williamsburgh City Insurance Company.
Stocklyn Fire Insurance Company.
Stocklyn Fire Insurance Company.
Lefayette Fire Insurance Company.

Brocklyn Fire Insurance Company. 3,133 of Brocklyn Fire Insurance Company. 2,904 of Nasau Fire Insurance Company. 2,904 of Nasau Fire Insurance Company. 2,904 of Nasau Fire Insurance Company. 2,904 of Montuck, Mechanics', Fireman's, and Trust Insurance Company. 2,696 50 Brondway Rallroad Company. 1,290 52 Gentral Hailroad Company. 1,193 40 Academy of Music. 552 75

The Committee on Accounts reported in favor of paying the following bills:

J. R. Wilson, 4174 53; J. Q. Adama, 4138 74; Stewart & Co., 4139 15; Pelletreau & Co., 4215 51; T. A. & L. F. Newman, 4336; G. Forrest, 470; J. Borert, 46; J. A. Duffy, 480 32; J. C. Clittos, 4298; R. Wyckoff, 542 50; Wm. Bryan, 412 56; A. L. West, 411; B. S. Oaka, 435 50; J. L. White, 411; B. P. Peet, 4560; W. Lynch, 4535; J. Van Zandi, 452 50; O. L. Jones and other assistant keepers of the Penitentiary a similar amount; Jas. Collins, 430; U. Miller, 431 45; A. Wessel, 432 50; C. L. Franklin, 420 98; J. Weaver, 475; G. F. Nasalia State Co., 414 75; G. L. Franklin, 420 98; J. Weaver, 475; G. F. Nasalia State Report of the Discinsion of a routine character was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED .- The injunction restraining the City Railroad Company from crossing the track of the Central Company on Atlantic street, was on Wednesday dissolved by Judge Emott of the Sq-ALLEGED INFANTICIDE. -Two women, named Mary

Brown and Catherine Dorley, were arrested on Wednesday night, on the charge of making way with a newly-born infant, the child of Mrs. Brown. It had been reported that the Infant, had been thrown into a sick while all re, but for their information revealed the fact that it was a case of premature birth, and that no offense against the laws had been committed. The women were beld, however, for further inquiry. THE COUNTY NURSERY .- At the last meeting of the

This COUNTY NORSERY.—At the first meeting of the fearer of Supervisors, one of the members called attention to a scalerally credited rumor, that the children placed there were not properly cared for, and the Alms-House Committee was directed to make impairies, and report the state of affairs, so that if sup-thing was wrong it might be remedied. GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.-The

neat General Term of the Supreme Court will meet in the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Monday, the lith inst, at 10 o'clock a. m. The collegar of the Brooklyn City Court will be taken up on the same day. The first twenty cames will be called.

POLICE BUSINESS .- The number of police cases disposed of by Justice Cornwall in November, was \$13, of which 31 were for intextention, 69 for vagrancy, 45 violations of ordi-nances, 15 for petty largery, &c.

Figurates... Reported by Telegraph.

ACRAST, Dec. 6-2 p. m. - Westfer moderate. Flour steady.

Wiley-ne sales. Cons., in lots, 64:265. Oars 36;6. Barner
celve: salm 12.000 bush. Carada West, on private terms, and
50 bble at 120.

by bible at 180.

Armany, Duc. 6-6 p. m.—The weether is growing colder and heatening with snow. Florm in good demand for the East, rices atendy. Wirker; sales 3.600 bush. White Michigan at 134. Cours: salasis in lots at 66 in East Albany, sales 3.600 bush. but to the course of the

are arriving more freely, and sell at \$5.00 for Hogs under 200 lb. and \$6.00 for heavy, averaging 240 to 270 lb.

Oswano, Ben 6.—Florin quiet at \$5 for extra State. Graffit quiet. There are some orders from abroad for typer Lake Wheat, but at prices considerably under the views of holders. Lake Invoture—33,000 bushels Wheat. No shipments by Canal-New Oblinians, Dec. 6.—Govron quiet; sales ro-day, 7,500 bales at 95,000 let of Midding. Sugar, slendy at 4,400, for fair te fully fair. Mollars at 20,2010. Cons. 30,2000, Provincians dull. Francium and Excusion unaftered.

Chamberton, Dec. 5.—Covron: sales to-day, 1,400 bales; prices advancing; sales of the week, 8,000 bales. Receipts the same time, 4,500 bales.

Mourra, Dec. 8.—Covron—sales to-day of 1,900 bales; morket dull at 9,400c. for Midding.